



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and coöperation with the labor movement which will enable it the more rapidly to become in America what it has long been in England, a recognized force making for industrial peace and social progress. This however is frankly admitted to be the ultimate outcome of the organization of labor.

On the other hand there is enough information given and interest promoted on all points, even in this case, to quicken the desire to acquire more. Impulse to further reading and study is given by the attractive phrasing of the chapter headings, by the rarely pertinent and suggestive excerpts from sociological literature with which each topic is made more luminous and winsome and by the bibliography in the appendix which refers the reader of each chapter to a few readily accessible and authoritative volumes. It would greatly facilitate the group-study of the topics in the family, church, school, club, labor union, or Chautauqua circle, if in addition, to the running marginal analysis, there should be added to each chapter a list of review questions, themes for essays, questions for discussion, subjects for collateral reading with titles to bibliography added in immediate connection therewith. Besides the uses thus suggested, a place may well be given this volume as a reference text-book on practical theology in our seminaries and schools for training the ministry and laity of the churches. To meet the wide demand for a first book introductory to the study and literature of social phenomena and practical progress, "The Social Spirit in America" may be unqualifiedly commended. Professor Henderson and the Chautauqua Press are to be congratulated upon having so satisfactorily supplied the long-felt want for just such a book.

GRAHAM TAYLOR.

Woman and the Republic. A Survey of the Woman-Suffrage Movement in the United States and a Discussion of the Claims of its Foremost Advocates. By HELEN KENDRICK JOHNSON. D. Appleton & Co. 1897. Pp. 327.

It is remarkable that the most forcible and elaborate dissent from the woman's suffrage movement should come from a woman. Mrs. Johnson regards civilization as a status reached and maintained by force, or a show of force, and believes that the male has been and will continue to be the bearer of social force, while woman enjoys benefits proportionate to the degree of socialization effected by man. "The

greatest danger with which this land is threatened comes from the ignorant and persistent zeal of some of its women. They abuse the freedom under which they live, and to gain an impossible power would fain destroy the government that alone can protect them." In return for man's brute advantage in point of force, and protected by the system of order in which this force expresses itself, woman is at an advantage in her more intimate connection with the reproduction of life, and and her superior moral and psychic opportunity in connection with offspring and with the race. Woman's position is, therefore, really the enviable one, since the content of life is more precious than the forms regulating life.

In twelve well written and outspoken chapters the author asserts that woman's suffrage is not in accord with true democratic principles, and has historically been allied with despotism, monarchy, and ecclesiastical oppression; that it was in no wise an aid, but rather a hindrance to the movements of anti-slavery and temperance; that it was not instrumental in opening the trades to women; that it has extended its sympathy to socialistic and unsound-money agitations; that it has agitated not for education but for coeducation, and that woman's access to educational opportunity was wrought through the influence of women opposed to the woman suffrage idea; that in relation to the church and the ministry, woman has exhibited qualities rendering her peculiarly dangerous as a public leader; that woman is unable to meet the necessary duties of the voting citizen—in connection with jury duty, police duty, and office holding—and that this has been demonstrated in the Western states; and that the movement strikes a blow squarely at marriage and the home.

Aside from its polemical interest and the merits of the doctrines espoused, this book is a valuable contribution to the history of thought in America.

WILLIAM I. THOMAS.

Outlines of Elementary Economics. By HERBERT J. DAVENPORT.
New York: The Macmillan Co., 1897. Pp. 280.

THE author has succeeded in making an elementary text-book readable and attractive. An interesting pedagogical device is that of placing questions at the beginning of the chapter to provoke curiosity as well as at the end for review and reflection. The text itself is compact and well reasoned, written by one who looks straight at the